FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

The "Parity" Delusion.

Four years ago the silverites, Democrat. or Republicans, joined with the goldites of their respective parties in accepting declarations in favor of "legislation which shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals." The quotation is found in both Democratic and Republican national platforms. This will o' the wisp of a promise worked, even on the broad stage of national politics, but it cannot be expected to work again, Silverites and goldites, Democrats or Republicans, have shown that they are equally tired of further juggling with the subject; and the next time each party will insist that the truth as to its beliefs and intentions shall be squarely told.

The hollowness of these promises of legislation to put gold and silver on a parity, has been proved by the complete failure of either party to attempt it. Since the promulgation of the national platforms of 1809 if not prevailing sentiment in favor of two the silver men's scheme for free coinnge, or silver monometallism, has been the single legislative proposition put forward anywhere; and with free silver coinage, not a dollar in gold would circulate on a par with silver.

The gold men, who believe in maintaining the gold standard of our currency, and in saying so, have offered and will offer no legislation whatever to insure or to create a parity between gold and silver other than the makeshift parity existing, under which nearly six hundred millions of silver are maintained on a parity with gold. None the less, they offer a change, from what we have, of priceless value. They offer the prosperity which springs from a sure and stable mone tary standard, the indispensable foundation of industrial confidence and enterprise. They constitute the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, and if either the Democratic or the Republican party fails to pronounce their sentiment in its platform this summer it will be despised for a coward and beaten for its folly.

A Strange Partnership.

The Hon. EUGENE HALE Senator of the United States for the State of Maine, and JOSEPH PULITZER, proprietor and editor of the New York World, played in partnership last week for the delay or defeat of American recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights. PULITZER furnished the layout, Mr. HALE shuffled and dealt.

It was a queer association. One of the partners is a man of honor and of high standing, a patriot by education and impulse, a Senator in the honesty of whose purposes the American people have always been accustomed to believe.

We observe that Congressman WALKER of Massachusetts, as reported in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, proposes that operations like that in which PULITZER was the principal and Senator HALE the not wholly innocent tool and victim, shall be made by law felonies, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If Mr. HALE and his honorable colleagues have not learned a lesson from the recent incident, such a law may be necessary for their protection against sharpers and swindlers. Some of them are too confiding to be trusted out alone while there are Pu-LITZERS at large.

Previous good character counts, and it is right that Mr. HALE should escape any other punishment than that which his own reflections inflict.

This gentleman and scholar must look back with unspeakable mortification upon his partnership with PULITZER and PU-LITZER'S World in the enterprise of last week. It would be better for EUGENE HALE to tear up his commission and go back to and Kentucky the contract price was only Ellsworth than to be caught in such company again.

The Cause of the Business Disturbance.

The mercantile association called the Board of Trade and Transportation has addressed Congress, begging it to stop "the heated discussion of international questions, involving menaces of war," on the ground that "a discontinuance of disturbance of every character is of vital importance to a recovery from the present depressed condition into which all sections and every industry of the country are plunged.'

The discussion of international questions involving the honor and security of the re public would have to go on in Congress even if, for the time being, these traders sold somewhat fewer goods and made a little less money because of it. In the long run, however, the prosperity of trade, like every other national interest, depends upon the full and careful discussion and judicious and honorable settlement of such questions. Experience proves, too, that statesmen rather than tradesmen are possessed of the discernment and foresight requisite for the discharge of that function so vital in its importance to a country. Considerations which rightly influence the judgment of a counting room, may be altogether undeserving of attention in a legislative chamber or the council room of a Government. All values are not determinable by the yardstick, the avoirdupois scales, the bushel measure, or the quotations of the Stock Exchange.

Moreover, the discussion of international questions by Congress has not been the eause of the deplorable business condition described by the memorial. That depression is due to the treatment of domestic ques tions purely, and questions which relate specially to trade and industry. The Government is not raising revenue enough to pay its current expenses. Since Mr. CLEVE-LAND became President it has run behind more than \$180,000,000, and the debt has increased by \$262,000,000, though it has been a time of propeace. The tariff bill passed by a Democratic Congress in defiance of Democratic pledges, has not brought in revenue enough for the expenditures of the Government. There is now a deadlock in the Senate which prevents the passage of a bill to supply this deficiency; but even if the bill was sent to the President, he would probably veto it, on the ground that by signing it he would make confession of the the governing shorities. During our ignorance he had displayed in his ponderous tariff essays. Instead of accepting the obvious necessity of raising more revenue, he urges upon Congress a wholly impracticable and preposterous currency scheme.

The primary cause of the business disturbance to which the memorial refers is the confusion caused by the wholly unprecedented departure from our system of gov- lish King. George III. prayed one ernment involved in the election of a man | way, while George Washington prayed

policies and principles of the party electing with our prayers," said a Yankee him, but only his own contradictory ideas and purposes. The inevitable consequence was irreconcilable conflict between Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democratic party, betrayal of Democratic pledges to the people, and humiliating failure to meet the requirements of the financial situation. Under such circumstances Congress and the President checkmate each other, and the result is a hopeless deadlock. Mr. CLEVELAND, being neither a Democrat nor a

A silly story has been published that LEO XIII, favors Spain rather than Cuba. The subject is one upon which we have never Republican, is powerless with both parties. heard a word from Rome, though the Papal' So long, therefore, as he remains in the judgment upon important public questions White House, the legislative embarrassment s very often made known to all the world. which causes the disturbance of business, We certainly do not believe that the Pope will continue to have that deplorable con ever said that Cuban success would be hurtsequence. It will last until we return to ful to religion. The Spanish-American colour old method and elect a man for Presionles that won their independence from dent because he represents a party's policies Spain did not cease to be Catholic; the and principles, and not because he is pro-Church flourishes in every one of these claimed as better than his party, and hence countries, from Mexico all the way along at variance with it. The experiment of departing from that primary law of party government has been wofully expensive.

The New War Ships.

In providing for four battle ships and

fifteen torpedo boats, the House Naval Com

mittee has arranged a programme of new

construction worthy of Congress and the

country. This, too, will probably be the

minimum programme, for there is a strong

more battle ships and ten more torpedo

boats, so that, as a compromise, five of the

former and twenty of the latter may pos-

In any case, the ships of the line may

perhaps be a little larger than any yet

planned. The act authorizing the three of

the Indiana class called for "about 8,500

tons displacement." and the actual result

was 10,288 tons; the act authorizing the

Iowa called for "about 9,000 tons," and

the actual displacement was 11,410; the

Kearsarge and Kentucky came nearer the

displacement indicated by Congress, yet ex-

ceeded it somewhat, reaching 11,525. It

is not unlikely, therefore, that the four new

battle ships "of about 11,000 tons displace-

ment" may approach or exceed 12,000.

The torpedo craft are to be of two classes,

97 knots and 20 knots; but as the price of

hull and machinery for the 2716-knot HER-

RESHOFF boats is but \$147,000 each, the

allowance for some of the boats in the pres-

While this programme is liberal, it cannot

be called extravagant. Wholly apart from

the naval needs of the country, to which

current events have awakened the people,

the great reductions of late in the price per

ton of battle ships would alone justify the

present provisions. This fact is illustrated

by observing that whereas \$4,000,000 each

was fixed by Congress as the limit of price

for the hull and machinery of the Indiana

class, and again for the Iowa, the maximum

now fixed is \$3,750,000. Four ships at that

rate would cost \$1,000,000 at the maxi-

mum less for hulls and machinery than

under the old reckoning. But the price

In 1890, however, in a single appropria-

tion act there were authorized not only the

three battle ships of the Indiana class, but

also the cruiser Columbia, a fast torpedo

gunboat or cruiser, which has never been

built, and the torpedo boat Ericsson. For

the battle ships, \$12,000,000 was allowed;

for the Columbia, exclusive of premium, \$2,-

750,000, if we remember rightly; while the

allowance for the torpedo craft, \$475,000,

brought the whole limit of cost to \$15,225,-

000, and, with the premiums earned, above

\$15,600,000. On the other hand, in the

present bill, as we have seen, the four bat-

the five 27-knot torpedo boats are to cost in

the aggregate not over \$850,000, and the

ten 20-knot boats \$800,000, making a total

of \$1,650,000, and a grand aggregate limit,

since there are no premiums, of \$16,650,-

000, or only about \$1,000,000 more than

Turning from this reckoning to the prob-

abilities of actual cost, we find that for the

same rate, for four battle ships, \$9,000,000.

The allowance for the fifteen torpedo boats

is \$1.650,000, and it is most moderate to es-

timate their actual price as not exceeding

\$1,500,000, thus giving us \$10,500,000

for the battle ships and the boats. On the

other hand, the contract price of the

three vessels of the Indiana class was

\$9,220,000, and a fair estimate of

the premiums, earned and prospective,

would bring the total nearly or quite up to

\$9,400,000. The actual contract price of

the Columbia, with her speed premiums,

was \$3,075,000, and the contract price of

the Ericsson was \$113,500, thus bringing

the contract cost of all these vessels above

\$12,500,000, and the torpedo cruiser, if

built, would have carried the total to nearly

\$18,000,000. In other words, we may hope

that the cost of hulls and machinery for the

entire group now authorized will be about

\$2,000,000 less than that of the group pro-

vided for in the act of 1890; and with the

fall in the price of armor we might even

have an increase to five battle ships and

twenty torpedo boats, by exceeding not

We have entered into these details in order

that there may be no hesitation on the part

of any Congressman, so far as the charge of

extravagance is concerned, in voting for the

bill as drawn, or even for a moderate in-

crease of it. And there is a second fact

which we may point out, namely, that the

completion of several ships during the cur-

rent year leaves fewer aggregate expenses

for the next year, thus making the present

the most suitable time for another liberal

In Cuba.

It is a false Spanish declaration that

there are no priests in the Cuban army of

liberation. There are priests in that army,

and several of them are fighting men in

it. The mass has been said under the

revolutionary flag, and there have been

religious ceremontes at the buriar of dead

patriots. The veteran strategist, Gen.

GOMEZ, is a Catholic, and so is nearly every

revolutionary patriot, white and black,

under his command. It is a great army of

40,000 Catholics that is fighting for the

We have no doubt that the Catholic hie-

rarchy in Spain and in Havana pray for

the triumph of the Spanish arms. The

churches in every antry always pray for

own Revolutio .ry war, the clergy of

the Church & England prayed for the

success of the King's arms against

the colonies in revolt, while, at the

same time, the patriotic colonists prayed

in all their churches, chapels, and meet-

revolutionists at war with the Eng-

ing houses for the success of

addition to the navy.

freedom of Cuba.

much the cost of the provisions of 1890.

the amount of six years ago.

tle ships have a limit of \$15,000,000, while

for armor also has fallen heavily.

ent bill may insure a still greater speed.

sibly be authorized.

to the farthest south. In Cuba, at this time, Gomez can honestly pray for the success of the cause of freedom but we do not see how the bloody WEYLER would dare to mock religion by offering up a prayer to the GoD of justice and mercy.

Puritan minister, who was a chap-

was a war in which the prayers of the

English King, and the English Archbish-

ops, Bishops, deans, archdeacons, and in-

ferior clergy, and the chaplains with his

Majesty's armies in America and the Tory

Dr. SEABURY of Connecticut, proved to be

of no avail. The United States won.

ome of Our Copperhead Elements

Three generations of patriotism and of continental emancipation have acquainted is with the development of more than one un-American and anti-national element among us. We refer not to anything foreign and imported by immigration, but to cancerous growths in the body of our own

community. The most obvious of these growths is that of the mock aristocracy which, as somebody has been at the pains of calculating, will send six millions a year to Europe as payment for European titles for its daughters. We may be very sure on which side of the Venezuelan and Cuban questions, or of any dispute with a European monarchy, are the sympathies of this caste. The American connections of a duke probably outvie the duke himself in anti-republican sentiment. Happily not all our millionaires are of this kind. There are some who, having won wealth by American qualities, retain the character by which it was won, remain thoroughly national, and if they do not go into public life make it the object of their ambition not to have their names written in the bead roll of the British peerage, but in the scroll of great American citizens and benefactors of their native land.

Commerce is the pride of our country and the fountain of its prosperity. But there is such a thing as a sordid commercialism which has no measure of value but the stock list and no country but the Stock Exchange. To the mere trader every measure of government, however clearly demanded by national policy or honor, is hateful, if it lowers for a moment the price of his securi ties. He begins at once to shrick for instant surrender and for the termination of the session of Congress. An appropria tion for national defence against a menacing power, however indispensable, touching at once his patrimony and his dread of war, fills him with alarm and disgust. On his mind the fact has never dawned that all the components of national greatness depend upon each other, and that if he could succeed by his blind love of peace and hatred of military expenditure in bringing the head of his country low among th nations, her commerce would suffer as well as her security and power.

Another of the morbid growths with which we are threatened is professorism, Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S pungent remarks on which we quoted the other day. A writer in our columns lately paid tribute to the beneficial influence of universities in communicating a scientific spirit to the discussion of political questions. That tribute will be duly paid so long as the universities confine themselves to the diffusion of a right spirit, and do not attempt to interfere with that which is the proper work of government. Whenever in the settlement of international disputes hull and machinery of both the Kearsarge there is a call for special knowledge, whether of international law, history, topography, or anything else, the college sor will be heard. But he will not be heard when on questions of national policy or honor he undertakes to play the censor of the nation, to control its policy, rebuke its aspirations, and lay the chilling hand of his scholasticism on its heart. Whether the continental policy embodied in the Monroe doctrine shall be pursued, and to what extent; whether countenance shall or shall not be lent to the struggle for freedom in Cuba; what measures shall be taken for the security of our ports and shores, are ques tions to be decided by the nation, not by any professorial chair. Professors who attemp to dictate may be applauded by the Evening Post, but they will be ridiculed by men of sense, and they will only impair the author ity of the professor within his proper sphere Some of the clergy, at least where they are subject to the social or commercial influences to which we have pointed, make a mistake somewhat of the same sort as the professors. Their duty as Christian min isters is to disseminate the general principles of Christianity which, if imbibed by free community, will temper the action of its government on all occasions. It is not their duty to interfere with the action of the Government when it is contending with foreign powers, and by their homilies and denunciations to discredit it with the people, deprive it of support, lower it in the eyes of its diplomatic opponents, and paralyze its efforts to uphold the interest and bonor of the country. An English Bishop once created a salutary sensation by admit ting that a government would be mad if it attempted to administer affairs of State and public justice in literal accordance with the Sermon on the Mount. A government would be mad indeed if it allowed its diplomacy or its military measures to be regulated by the

censorship of the pulpit.

England's Vuluerable Commerce. It has been pointed out that in our neighbor Canada we hold a sort of hostage for England's keeping the peace with us. But her merchant marine affords another guarantee of the same sort. This we know, not from theory only, but from a bitter experience, which England herself had a large share in inflicting on us. We know that in 1861 our country was second only to Great Britain among commercial nations, and we see our rank in foreign navigation to-day.

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. H. W. WILson furnishes some facts on this subject of interest both to Americans and Englishmen. When the civil war broke out, of the total registered tonnage of the United States, only about one-tenth belonged to the South, and this rapidly disappeared, while the North had a large and pros-perous merchant marine. The South sent out, in all, says this writer, eleven steam and eight sailing cruisers, which captured two steam and 261 sailing ships. That does not seem a great record of captures;

States flag from the seas," so far as this flag covered merchantmen, is shown by a single sentence from the case our country prelain in the Continental army. That sented at Geneva: "In 1860 two-thirds of the commerce of New York was carried on in American bottoms; in 1863 three-fourths was carried on in foreign bottoms." Great Britain reaped most of the benefit, for the transfers to her flag included 126 ships in the first year of the war, 135 in the second, 348 in the third, and 106 in the fourth.

One point made by the Ninetcenth Confury writer is perfectly sound, namely, that the destruction of American merchant vessels" had no strategic result," the war being decided by factors wholly independent of this. To that extent the argument is in favor of reliance on fighting vessels like ships of the line and torpedo craft for naval success. But it remains true that this war against commerce "wrought individual ruin," and that "the United States has never regained the position which it held in 1860 as a shipping nation." Thus the ability to destroy commerce, while not decisive of war when begun, is a deterrent from war, in the case of a great maritime nation, and that is the point to consider.

Another point of importance seems to us the feebleness of the means which accomplished such great results, compared with what might be put forth by a power like the United States now. The South began, as Prof. Soley of our own navy has recorded, with a few small privateers, such as old slavers, tugs, fishing schooners, revenue cutters, and coasters. Many of them would lie in wait in the Carolina sounds and inlets, and sally out for a stray merchantman that might be sighted, while others were bold cruisers. The Jeff Davis, the Beauregard, the Judah, the Savannah, and the Petrel were such vessels, and they were all captured or in some way destroyed. Then came SEMMES's steamer Sumter, and following were the British built Oreto or Florida, Alabama, Rappahannock,

Georgia, and Sea King or Shenandoah, all of which got to sea from English ports, Some blockade runners, like the Edith and Tallahassee, were also converted into commerce destroyers. But the Ninctcenth Contury article declares that "the mediocre Alabama, a single, small, and ill-armed ship, was the cause of most of this loss,' namely, in the transfer of American merchantmen to the British flag and in the permanent blow to American commerce.

We repeat, therefore, that the true lesson, in reviewing this story, is not so much the inability of commerce destroyers to decide a war in their favor, as the prodigious and lasting loss they can inflict. Mr. WILSON, himself, speaking of England's relation to this question, says that her force of cruisers, to protect commerce, is "wholly inadequate," and that "the vulnerable point in our armor is not the Sussex coast or the mouth of the Clyde, but the defenceless shipping, going and coming upon the high sens." Of course he sees what might be done not only by America but by France.

It is to be regretted that contributions by professedly educated men to the discussion of the currency question, should so often be marred by displays of ignorance of facts. Thus, Mr. J. ALLEN SMITH of Oberlin College, in a paper submitted to the American Academy of Politleal and Social Science, advocating a multiple money standard, makes this assertion:

"Aside from its money function, there is no great adustrial want that gold supplies. Its use in the art is founded almost exclusively on the taste-for display and ornamentation. The demand for it here is largely due to the fact that it is costly."

According to the reports of the Director of he Mint, the value of the gold consumed in the industrial arts by this country alone amounts, in some years, to nearly \$20,000,000, or 60 per cent. of its total product. In Europe the annual consumption of the metal is much larger, and in the whole world it probable amounts to three-quarters of the total amount produced. Nor can it truthfully be said that the demand for the metal is "largely due to the fact that it is costly." Dentists do not use it for that reason, nor are picture frames gilded secause gold is costlier than imitations of it. For many other purposes manufacturers would be glad to employ a cheap substitute for gold, but are unable to find one. Even if its use in the arts were founded exclusively on the taste for display and ornamentation, that taste is as luxury, and helps to give to gold the commercial value upon which its money function denends. In other words, gold is used as money because it is valuable, and is not valuable be cause it is used as money.

The way the Ohio followers of McKinley are said to be cursing the Hon. WILLIAM Lysong Strong indicates that, after all, his Honor is a sound New York Republican, a fol lower of the Hon, Levi Pausons Mouron, and a real friend of the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATE. It is better to be a good Monton man than a poor McKINLEY man, anywhere,

Have they no clocks in Utica ?- Philadelphia Ledger Utica is very full of clocks; as a rule few towns are better acquainted with the time of For some weeks, however, all the clocks in the Oneida Reservation have been so excited by the progress of Deacon CHARLES HACKETT'S Senator boom that they have given up the mo notonous business of recording seconds, min-utes, and hours, and have done nothing except strike continuously for the purpose of testifying to the general public joy the Deacon's boom and also of marming the doubtful delegates, if such there are. Consequently Utica wants to have curfew rung every night, so that she may know when it's me to go to hed and dream of the strong, rushing. Irresistible, inexpressible, and already almost triumphant boom of the Hon. CHARLES WILLIBALD HACKETT.

Four battle ships and fifteen torpedo beat will cost a good deal more money than we can really afford to spend on our present ratio of income to ex-penses.—Providence Journal.

If the ratio of income to expenses were to overn our actions we should have to stop the Government as incapable of supporting itself. It is safe to assume that business sense will return before long, and in the mean time let us go ahead.

The citizens of St. Louis are greatly to be congratulated upon the election of the Hon FRANK HISCOCK of the Onondaga Reservation as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. If he has not been uniformly fortunate in politics, at least he has been uniformly impressive, harmonious, solid, and surcharged with pulchritude. The temples of Paestum with all their roses "in the month of the long decline of roses" are not lovelier or more sympathetically appealing to the remantic imagination than is he. He goes to St. Louis not merely as a missionary of politics but as a missionary of aesthetics. Even the Hon. ABR SLUPSKY with all his glamour on him may learn new lessons of the beautiful from the distinguished Syracusan; lessons, too, which the Hon. JAMES JEHU BELDEN has never had the inclination or has wanted the philosophical temper to acquire.

A RAINES liquor license in one of the front windows of the Union League Club would be one of the curiosities as well as the delights of the town. Pilgrims would come from the utermost parts of the earth to gaze upon the won drous token. It is probable that Mr. PLATT would walk along the Fifth avenue in the vicinity of East Thirty-ninth street a least once a day until the novelty wore off, for the make of feasting his eye on the new addition to the ornamentation of that renowner s President who did not represent the the other way. "We stormed Heaven | but that it "practically drove the United | shrine of reform. To make the occupants of

that shrine happy has long been the wish of his heart; and they ought to be happy when they cease to be patrons of an unlicensed bar

and when that fact is spread upon a front win dow in a way to attract every eye and delight Tales fit to breed envy in the Northern

heart are sent out from the Lone Star State. While here the rubber tree is the chief vege table seen, there the fruit trees are in full blossom. Bees hum among the cherry trees. The grass is heard growing under ground. The humming bird begins to exhibit a full line of millinery. The time for planting potatoes and Populist Conventions is at hand; all nature smiles, and the radiant sky tries to gaze without betraying undue emotion upon the gigantic silver dollar worn as a collar button by the Hon. BABE BAILEY, M. C.

Under the single gold standard system we have had falling markets for more than twenty years.

Sad but untrue. The greatest of all markets, the wages market, has been steadily rising, until now the mass of humanity are able to purchare innumerable things that years ago were classified among the higher luxuries

Where is MARKANDCARRYONE HANNA? Where is MULTIPLICATION ADDITION HANNA? Where is Manlius Annius Hanna? the winds ask of the waves and the postmen of everybody. Seven thousand square miles of blank postal cards, asking whom they may concern "to join n the great popular movement, and incidentally to contribute for the purpose of paying postage for the irresistible popular movement for the nomination of the Hon, WILLIAM Mc-KINLEY of Canton," are now stored in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Long Island Sound is entirely covered with these mounds of ice. And where is HANNA. the master of the show? The weary postmen wait for him with wan faces and loosened knees. The Ohio Society in one great visage of petition implores him to come:

"O. love, long looked for, wherefore will then wait. And show not yet the dawn on thy bright hair?"

Why is the Hon, NICK POTTGIESER of St. Paul, one of the most elaborate and illustrious of the Republican statesmen of the Northwest, on a political mission" to Washington? Is any scheme hatching against the boom of the Hon, WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS, "whose word is a sword of fire and whose backbone is a range of rocky mountains," for Governor of Minnesota? Is Nick Porroisses himself a candidate for President? There are few names which would set the Mississippi, the lakes, and the prairies aflame and bake the fruit in the Banana Selt more quickly than would the name of Nick POTTGIESER.

The Obio poets are turning out McKintey rampalen songs by the ream. But they find it a triff awkward to make "McKinter" rhyme with anything Esteemed Erchange.

Major Moses PINDAR HANDY finds no diff. culty in producing McKinley campaign rhymes by the yard. Thus in his "Alarum of the Western Reserve" he says:

"Each dinner pail cries tinly, Each Buckeye heart prays inly.

'McKINLEY, O. McKINLEY!' In short, not grudgingly or thinly the Major hymns McKINLEY,

Why has Tonawanda, the centre of the anti-PLATT movement or failure to move, refused to add itself unto Buffalo? Buffalo is celebrated for many things, and especially for receiving the first fruits of the drams, "trying it on Buifaio" being a rude but expressive phrase for bringing a new play or actor upon the stage. Buffalo is an excellent place, except that it is subject to occasional attacks of the Mugwumps. If Tonawanda will not go to Buffalo, Buffalo should go to Tonawanda.

Massachusetts retains her interest in intel lectual pursuits. The debate between the representatives of Harvard and Princeton was at tended by a number of persons, and the discussion between the Hon, GEORGE DIXON and the Hon, JEREMIAH MARSHALL was watched with profound enthusiasm to the very end of th seventh round.

The general public didn't appreciate the size of this great country before the signal demonstration by the baseball people that it has two climates. On the day of our late blizzard the young hired men of several cities were out playing ball in the sunny South, by way of practice for summer playing in the North. All you need do to find the climate you want here is to

Music In His Coffin.

From the Chicago Daily Trib James Mullican, an employee of a logging camp, died in the woods a couple of days ago near Wel-beck, Mich. His friends placed his body and all his belongings in a coffin to ship to his family.

They decided to carry the coffin to the railroad station. Eight stalwart woodsmen undertook the task of carrying it a mile over the frozen mud roads. They had not gone far when they suddenly stopped. Every one of them turned pale with fear, and they nearly dropped their burden.
From within the coffin they heard the strains of

'After the Ball' in the piping tones peculiar to

Then some one remembered that the box which

music box.

James bought to help shorten the long nights, was packed in the coffin, and it is supposed the jarring caused the springs to relax. The men were reas

sured and proceeded on their way.
"If Jim hadn't been dead," sald one of them, "after listening to that tune he surely would have died No danger of his being buried alive now.

Mr. Bartlett on Leave to Print.

From the Washington Evening Star. entative Bartlett of New York says there thould be no leave to print allowed by Congress. He would carry his exclusion to preventing the publica-tion in the Record of everything that was not uttered on the floor of Congress. He would not even allow tables of statistics to be printed as an appendix to speech or incorporated as a part of the remarks of any man in Congress. He suggests that there be publication devoted to e-says by members of Con-gress, and these who wish to express their views on certain topics be allowed to print them as essays, but he would not allow any thing to be tabelled a speech which was not actually delivered on the floor of the louse or Senate.

Where Politzer Swings. From the Report of the Police Board. We have now gibboted the carrion; and from it minence of infamy it will not be easily taken down,

> All Others Take Notice. Alli Mander son.

No Cabinet Bikes.

Has fallen on their lives,

The ladies of the Cabinet Are weeping bring tours, And sounds like those of martyrs' cries Fall on the nation's cars. A shadow as of blasted hopes

And they regret with might and main That they are Cabinet wives: Because, forsooth, the Presidens Has stated that he feels It's not the proper thing for them.
To fly around on wheels.

And anything he says must be The law in Washington;

A single word from him's the Ten. Commandments bunched in one. He knows the streets of Washington

Have power to entice The bikesters, till they think they're on The streets of Paradise And yet, despite this charm, he says

They must not ride. Alack! Are women cowards, not to hit The tyrant in the back ! They do not raise a hand to strike!

Their courage is a claim Ye gods' and do our women think Sig semper" is a sham

It must be so. We only hear These ladies weep and wall, Her bloomers on a nall.

THE RAINES BILL.

What Will Be the Political and Materia TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Like THE SUN, I am very much puzzled about the nsequences, political and material, which will come from the Raines law; for I assume that, as a matter of course, Governor Morton will make it a law by his signature. Very naturally, as a Republican measure, it has been attacked by the Democrats generally, and with reasons apparently good and sound, polit-Ical and otherwise; yet the bitterest and most violent of its opponents have been the Repubcan newspapers that are fighting to displace Mr. Platt from the party leadership, and for the nomination of Major McKinley at St. Louis instead of Governor Morton. By attacking the Raines bill as a measure of utterly intolerable iniquity they hope to defeat a piece of legislation dear to the heart of Mr. Platt, and to make the Governor appear to be a dangerous candidate, for they seem to have no doubt that he will approve the bill. After the St. Louis mination has been made, however, the New York Republicans, of course, will be a happy family again; and the slight embarrassment of apporting next autumo a law which they desounced in the spring as a culminating atrocity of legislation will not prevent the Republican papers to which I have referred from giving

loyal support to a State ticket pledged to main

tain the Raines law. The Republican party of

New York will have to stand by the law and all

the Republican newspapers will have to stand

Will that necessity destroy the chances of Re-

publican success in the State, as the Tribune has

predicted, and as all Democrats hope? If there

by the party.

shall be a popular rebellion against the severity of the law which approaches in violence the assaults that journal has made upon it, not even the continuance of the drift toward the Republican party will carry through its State ticket I hear from individual Republicans expressions of resentment against it that afford encouragement to a Democrat that such will be its conse nence. For instance, I was talking this morn ing with a grocer, hitherto a persistent Republican, who declared with great emphasis that he would never again vote a Republican ticket if the Governor signed the Raines bill, and he assured me that he expressed the sentiment of Republican grocers generally. I have heard many objections to it, and some doubts as to it, but I have yet to find any hearty support of the measure even among the most stalwart of my Republican acquaintances. Is it obvious, therefore, that the Republican Legislature and Mr. latt, and the most sagacious of the Republican politicians, have made a fatal mistake and ought ruin on themselves and their party in the State usually necessary to political control of the Federal Government? The Raines bill was passed against liquor and brewing in terests, powerful both politically and financially; and it was pushed through with a determina tion which indicated that its managers regarded it as of prime value to the Republican party. It is a measure that has been maturely onsidered in all its bearings by the most experienced of practical politicians, and it was pressed by them unceasingly against the most earnest and the bitterest opposition from the press of their own party. Under such circumstances, is it not wisest for Democrats to stop to inquire if these usually astute Republican politicians may not have some justification for their confidence in it, instead of assuming that they have suddenly become political lunatics?

What, for instance, will be the effect produced

on public opinion by the closing of forty per eat, of the liquor saloons? The public will have had a chance to observe this consequence of the law during several months before the next election, and it may be that they will be favorably impressed by the change. Is it not possible, even probable, that the advantages of diminishing the salcons to such an extent will be so obvious that by next November the general judgment of orderly citizens will be that the law should not be disturbed? I ask that question of myself, and I am compelled to answer that the reduction of the saloons in my neighborhood by more than one-third will gratify me. Sixty per cent., fifty per cent. of the present number can supply the whole demand without any interference with the convenience of customers. If instead of two liquor aloons on a block there shall be only one, will it not be enough, and will not both the man who keeps it and all those who live in the neighborhood be better satisfied? As it is now there are too many saloons. They can be reduced by onehalf, and those that are closed will not be missed. Will not the remaining liquor dealers, after having once paid the high license, with the expectation of getting back the money beause of the reduction, become the natural and strongest advocates of the law? Of course all the dealers driven out of the business will be its enemies, but will they equal in number those favorably impressed or practically benefited by the closing of their saloons? Even the Republican grocer of whom I have spoken may change his mind before next November. He nay by that time find his profit in the new law in spite of its increased tax. The very great and even radical change produced by shutting un toward one-half of the places where liquo is sold may conduce not less to his pecuniary advantage than it does to the moral advantage of the community generally. Surely, all good women will resolve in the reduction, the wives of the wage earners, for example. The churches will be pleased by it; and nobody will be put to any considerable inconvenience in getting his These are mere suggestions which relate to a

drink because of it. single matter only, and do not touch points of the bill that have been violently assailed; but if the impression produced on the public by the reduction in the number of drinking places is favorable, will not that feeling of approbation be enough to overcome the other opposition and secure the popularity of the law? work to pass the bill. May it not be as hard to get it off the statute book after it has once become law? MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Enoch Without Variations,

From the St. Louis Republic, Sepatia, Mo., March 15.—Fifteen years ago a man was run over by a Missouri Pacific train about two miles west of this city. The remains were brought to sedalla. The dead man was identified as George H. Hatfield of this city, and buried.

Seven years ago the wife of Hatfield married W. H. Barnhart, who is now a prosperous coal dealer of this city. To-day George H. Hatfield arrived here from California, where he had been for the last fifteen years engaged in fruit farming. He had never written iome, but has prospered as a fruit grower and has frown wealthy. When he learned that his wife had remarried, like Enoch Arden he viewed her home from across the street, and, seeing that she was happy and comfortably situated, he left her undisturbed, and departed this afternoon for Syracuse. Mo, he the company of his brother, Charles Hatfield, who resides in this city.

Not Likely to Be Disappointed. From the Buffalo Course

An inquisitive person passing along a country road stopped to talk with a farmer hosing corn. "Your corn is small," said the inquisitive person.

"Yes. I planted that kind," replied the farmer " It looks yellow."

"I planted yellow corn."
"I don't (bluk you'l) get more than half a crop."

"Don't expect to -I planted it on shares."

Her Comb Blew Up. Prom the Cieveland Leader.

ALLIANCE, O., March 16.—A peculiar and most dis-

treating a cident happened to Miss Maid Roover, a pretty stenographer, last evening. A celluloid comb which bound her hair explosed while she was sitting in front of an open grate fire last evening, burning the

greater part of her hair and badly blistering her scalp Two Serious Offences

From the Change Laured.
"Only one thing masses a woman madder than to have her husband stay down town to lunch when he had said he was coming home." "And what is that ?"

"It is to have him come home to lunch when he had sald he was going to stay down town.

All True, Oh Mugwumpa From the Times Democrat.

There is more political honesty in the country now than then, a stronger demand for principles, and a deroined antagonism to dodging and side-tracking ereal questions in order to win votes,

WAS SEWARD READY TO ANNEX

Singular Story of a Private Attempt to Buy the Island of Spain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The pres

ent condition of affairs in Cuba, as well as our attitude toward the men now struggling for their freedom, suggests not only how quickly prosperity forgets its adversity, but also how singularly indifferent we are to acquisition of There have been one or two cases in point

where we have declined as a gift what any other nation on earth would have taken by force -an attitude of beautiful tolerance toward the rest of the world degenerates in the course of time from liberality into cowardice. How long would England have kept he

hands off Canada had positions been reversed? Would any other nation have declined the Hawaiian Islands for the mild and gentle reason that they would be awkward to defend in time of war, and hence island territory to not designable? I doubt if England would decline a heap of

sand three by six, in the middle of the ocean, so long as it meant added possessions.

It is not generally known that Cuba nearly became a part of the United States some twenty odd years ago.

In the late sixtics a private organization was

In the late sixtics a private organization was formed in New York, under the leadership of one of its prominent business men, for the purchase of Cube from Spain, The delicate mission was entrusted to a gentleman from Boston, who was to conduct the negotiations as a private individual and without diplomatic recognition from our Government, although it was an accepted fact that Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, would give the necessary recognition when negotiations were completed.

After the first difficulties were overcome, and everything was progressing satisfactorily, the first setback was, as is usual in Spanish politics, the resignation of the Ministry. This event is always to be counted oh, and no sooner had the affair begin to approach success than the resignation overswent out. So the negotiations covered eight years, more or less.

Meanwhile Mr. Seward had been succeeded in office by Fish. And it is to the latter that we owe the fact that Cuba still belongs to Spain.

For the last time the negotiations had been brought to a successful issue, and the Ministry had agreed to the terms proposed for the purchase, providing the United States gave official sanction to the negotiations.

ad agreed to the terms proposed for the pur base, providing the United States gave official sanction to the negotiations.

The excitement caused in certain circles in New York and Washington, when events had reached this climax, can be faintly imagined. And also the bitter disappointment caused by Secretary Fish's reply to the communication from Spain: "The United States does not recognize Mr. — and refuses to sanction the purchase of Cuba."

chase of Cuba."

His private reasons were that we wanted no further additions of territory.

Had Seward been in control, Cuba would have had another story to tell tw.day.

So let us at least extend to her the hand of sympathy, if not support.

J. C. G.

SUNBEAMS.

-Three big bald eagles attacked a grocer's clerk at Seabrook, N. H., one day last week and were mauling him badly when help arrived. The birds were beaten off and they escaped.

-An unusually large gray eagle, which measured feet from tip to tip of its wings, 3 inches between its e es, 4 inches across the top of its head and had a beak 4 inches long, was killed near Philomath, Or., a few days ago,
--Many Canadian hares are soon to be turned loose

in the woods of Sandwich township, Mass., which is on Buzzard's Bay. Sportsmen of that region are arranging to secure the hares and turn them down In the hope of stocking the woods with them, fo game purposes. -Although this happened some time since, if

seems worth telling. A resident of Searsport, Me., says, and offers proof of his statement, that his grandfather married a second wife when 84 year old, raised a second family, of six children, and died at the age of 104.

-The Atlanta negro ascensionists, called locally "flyaway negroes," who expected to be taken us to heaven on last March 6 and gave away most of

their earthly possessions in anticipation of the event, have received notification from somewhere that the flight has been postponed for seven years Many of them are in pretty severe stratts as a re suit of the completeness of their faith,

-The new woman made a good showing in the election at Tremont, Me., a few days ago. In sev

eral towns in Maine this year there were women candidates for places on the SchoolBoards, and is nost cases they were not encouraged strongly. But in Tremont, though party lines were drawn in the case of other candidates, all united to electhe woman member of the School Board, and she went in at the head of the poll. -Bloomers as an aid to smuggling were tried be

two San Francisco girls in an experiment that failed. The girls took passage to Honelulu on one of the mail steamers, and excited the suspicion of the Hawaiian customs officers by going ashore clad in voluminous bloomers. They were followed to a use in Honolulu, where the discarded bloomer and staty tins of smuggled oplum were found. The girls were arrested and convicted of smuggling, but on appeal to the Supreme Court the case against them was dismissed because their guilt was not proved clearly. The girls returned to San Francisco a few days ago in the steerage, wearing skirts.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A statue of Lord Byron, by two French sculp Chapu and Falguières, has been unveiled by King leorge at Athens. The poet is represented advaning with outstretched arms to meet Greece, whe holds out to him a laurel crown. All the money for the beacon in memory of Ten-

ayson has been subscribed, the monolith for the haft has been successfully quarried in Cornwall, and the monument will be set up in the fall. Of the \$4,750 subscribed, \$1,250 came from the United States. At the Pasteur Institute in Paris 1,520 persons were treated last year, of whom but two died, the smallest proportion yet attained. In ten years 17,-837 persons have been inoculated, 85 of whom died, Nearly a third of the patients last year came from

Paris and its neight whood.

Vicuna is to lose a Wien, the little river from which the city derives its name. It had for some time been used as an outlet for sewage and often caused damage by overflowing, but will now be covered over. Reservoirs have been built to which the water will be drawn during freshets.

Poschers in England, when found suilty, are gen erally sent to jail for several months, but a vicas of the Church of England who was recently convict ed of wiiful perjury in swearing against two men who were fined and imprisoned on his testimony for peaching, got off with a sentence of six days' imprisonment, from which the Judge excused him. Switzerland has called for a meeting of the countries that took part in the Berne Conference, to de cide on a metric standard for gauging screws. The alight deviations between the pitch and thread of crews made by English standards from those made sy the metric scale form a serious obstacle to the real adoption of the metric system in countries ob

taining machinery from England, Bussia will have two squadrons in foreign waters this year, one in the Mediterranean, consisting of a battle ship and two gunboats, the other in the Pacific. The Pacific separatron will comprise a battie ship, Nicolas I., six first class armored cruisers including Burtk, Dimitri Donskoi, and Vladim Monomers, two second-class cruisers, five first-class gunboats and two torpedo cruisers, that is, sisteen vessels of modern construction. In addion, the first class cruisers General Admiral and Herzog Edinburgski will be sent into the Atlantic on a training cruise.

Didn't Like the Names.

From the St. Louis Republic. Much to the surprise of Proprietor Hurst of the Burst Hotel, one of his regular bearders walked up to the desk yesterday morning, paid his bill, and an conneed his intention of leaving. Mr. Hurst solle-tously inquired the reason. If there had been any inattention Mr. Hurst assured his guest he would

see that it was remedied.
"Well," said the guest, "it may seem foolish to you, Hurst, but I have a reason for leaving. I be nothing against the hotel. I think it is the nices place to live in I ever saw. But you know I am aperatitious, and my superstition is all that is

taking me away. "It is customary with me, as you knew, to take a few drinks through the day. I go into your saloon and I find that the name of the man who manages

It is Berry. This in itself down't amount to anything, but his assistant is named Graves. Of course the fact wouldn't cut any particular amount of ice with you, but it does with me, especially when I find that you have a night clerk named Coffin. And then you have a parter named fram and a chamber-maid manut Viigh, to say activing of a bell boy named Schrond and an elevator boy named Scaton. Taken in connection with the nate of the place, which can be easily mistaken for Thorse, there is too much around here to suggest a funeral to suit

me, Hurst—two much to suggest a funeral."

And then the superstitions man departed, and Mr. Hurst thought long and deeply, There will be some loose hotel tatent in town about Saturday.